

HE IS CRUSHED BENEATH A MASS OF EVIDENCE

Senator Perkins Erroneously Declared That "The Call" Was the Only Great Newspaper Opposed to Hawaiian Annexation.

BOSTON HERALD.
THE HAWAIIAN PROBLEM.
 Mr. Thurston says that under a protectorate the United States will "assume the responsibilities incident to ownership without the power of control," and that Hawaii would still continue to remain "an incubator of international friction." As to the first of these two assumptions we should say that the American people are quite prepared to permit the control of Hawaii to rest in the hands of those who are now governing the country. There is no reason for interfering with them, for they appear to be able to carry on the affairs of the island in an eminently satisfactory manner. We could not logic

As a matter of fact, there is not a shade of moral difference between the proposed annexation of Hawaii and the forcible conquest of the Central American states or any other portion of the western hemisphere. In Hawaii the Government and its followers, representing some 3000 Americans, have taken it upon themselves to hand the islands over to the United States. It cannot in this case be said that the action of the Government is the action of the people. The Dole administration is purely a self-concocted body. The islanders had practically nothing to do with

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

A COUNTRY OF LEPROSERS.

Hawaii is a country of lepers. According to Dr. Prince A. Morrow, an eminent medical authority, more than 10 per cent of the Hawaiian race is affected with leprosy, and this terrible disease has made notable advances within the past half a century, the islands which it is proposed to annex to the United States forming one of the great leprosy centers. Dr. Morrow says it is a contagious or rather a communicable disease, and, while formerly supposed to be of hereditary origin, it is now known that heredity has but little or nothing to do with it. The lepers in the Hawaiian Islands are isolated, it is true, but this has not prevented the spread of the disease. According to Dr. Morrow there seems no prospect of extinguishing the disease in the islands. The death-rate among the lepers has been lowered, but a number of persons stricken has increased since the foundation of the leper settlements.

As to whether annexation would be likely to bring leprosy into the United States Dr. Morrow believes it would. He says that if annexation comes it will be "idle to think of confining leprosy to the islands, or rather excluding it from this country by quarantine measures," because no practicable means of inspection could detect the symptoms of the disease in its earlier stages. Leprosy would not develop in our northern climate, but it would do so in the south.

Doubtless the annexationists will pooh-pooh the idea that there is any such danger as Dr. Morrow points out, but most other people will be likely to regard the matter somewhat seriously. Leprosy is not unknown to this country, but it is hardly desirable to increase the chances of its spreading here.

As to the opinion of Senator Morgan regarding the adaptability of the native Hawaiians for American citizenship, it is by no means conclusive. It may be true that they are better adapted than the Indians, Mexicans and Alaskans, but that does not furnish a valid reason for taking under our care 34,000 Kanakas. Having taken some bad elements into our population, it does not follow that we should go on doing so.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

SENATOR MORGAN ON ANNEXATION.
 Senator Morgan of Alabama, who has just returned to Washington from his tour of observation in Hawaii, gave out yesterday for the first time a deliberate statement of his views on annexation. His

lepers, all for the sake of protecting Secretary Seward's purchase? Mr. Seward is credited with having driven a sharp bargain when he got Alaska for \$7,000,000, but it will prove a costly one for us if we are compelled by reason of it to take all the stray islands of the Pacific under our protection.
 Mr. Morgan's argument that we have never had occasion to regret any of our previous annexations of territory is a weak one, and might be applied with equal force to any wild schemes of national expansion in the future. We might say that Greenland, Antarctica, or any other far land, ought to be taken under the flag because we are not sorry we added Florida, Texas and California to our Federal domain. Nor is the Senator more felicitous when he declares that the natives of Hawaii "are far better adapted to American citizenship than many millions of those whom we have welcomed here from Southern Europe, and better adapted than the Indians, Mexicans and native Alaskans."

We have been all too lavish in our hospitality in the past. We have erred in extending the right hand of fellowship indiscriminately to the newcomers from the sums of Europe. Scarcely anybody has been too ignorant or debased to be turned away from our national gateways. We have prided ourselves on offering an "asylum" to the "oppressed," and incidentally have let in a great host of thugs and scoundrels. Senator Morgan does not help his argument by telling us that the native Hawaiians are better than such as these. This is damning them with faint praise indeed, though it is perhaps a good reason as the annexationists are likely to give for their dangerous project.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 20.

A GIANTIC SWINDLE.

W. N. Armstrong, editor of the Hawaiian Advertiser, says that "annexation means that the United States flag and marines will keep order in these islands. Without that flag and these marines the most aggressive and intelligent people here, the largest in numbers, will rue. These are the Japanese. Their numbers, their activity, the value of their labor, will soon enable them to dominate the Americans." As a correspondent who has been looking into this matter says:
 Annexation is desired by the American party, the speculators, the carpet-baggers and the politicians who see in appropriations and pickings under a territorial form of government. Annexation is opposed by three-fourths of the entire population, including the Portuguese, the Japanese and nearly all the natives.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

THE WRONG REASON.

The Detroit Free Press, speaking with regard to the Hawaiian annexation scheme, adopts the right conclusion, but gives the wrong reason for it, as follows:
 Annex Hawaii, 2300 miles distant, possessing a population incapable of appreciating American ideas of government and morals, and there can be no valid excuse for not admitting Cuba, lying close to our doors and possessing a Christian civilization. Let Mr. McKinley yield to the coeries of plotters who are so cunningly working Congress for the furtherance of their island-grabbing project, and he must, to be consistent, reverse his attitude toward the Cuban annexationists.

Our interests in Cuba and the other West Indian islands is vital and imperative. They command the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. They are within half a day's sail from our coasts and most intimately connected with this nation in commerce. Beyond that every instinct of humanity and American freedom, as well as our traditional policy, evokes our sympathies and assistance with all efforts of these people to establish and maintain their liberties.

Spain is ready to quarrel with us for her supremacy over Cuba, which she has reduced to a desert. Germany is under the suspicion of getting ready to grab a West Indian foothold in Haiti.

The vital and additional interest of the United States is in these islands. We should be ready to prevent European aggressions there. With these possibilities pending to waste strength in trying to hold an island in the Pacific that we have not the slight use for is a blunder at once fatuous and pusillanimous.
 It is true, as reported, that the administration will accept Spain's plan of autonomy in order to push the Hawaiian job through Congress, it means an abandonment of American policy and a fatal error.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

EVIL OF ANNEXATION.

Mr. McKinley is reported to expect the annexation of Hawaii. We fear that his expectation is likely to be realized, and we deeply regret that it is so. The day when annexation shall be accomplished will be an evil one for this country, and the troubles that will come to us in consequence will be gratifying to jingoes, unsound money men, spendthrift statesmen, high protectionists and lynchmen—to all who dread the consequences of intelligent and needed legislation, of sound instruction of public opinion on domestic affairs, and of good government.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

ANNEXATION UNJUST TO AMERICA

It might be well for the Federal Government to ask itself at this time, has this country not got more diverse and opposed races under its flag than it can deal with successfully? Why should it seek to receive into citizenship at one sweep 80,000 people who are tainted with an awful and ineradicable disease, whose customs are alien to those of this republic, who are idle if not vicious, immoral if not criminal, and at the same moment keep guard at the ports of the Atlantic Coast so that no single objectionable immigrant shall set foot on these shores?
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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

ANNEXATION POSITIVELY DANGEROUS.

When we say that the chances for currency reform at the approaching session of Congress are slight, we do not at all mean that the advocates of reform should give up the fight for it. And so when we are compelled to admit sorrowfully that the chances for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty are excellent, we would not have the opponents of that treaty cease their struggle against it. Rather should they redouble their efforts. In this connection we would call attention to the plank in the Republican national platform of last year. It went pretty far, but it did not demand annexation:

"The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them."

Was the convention afraid to use the word annexation, or did it believe that annexation would be unwise? Certainly the islands can be "controlled" by the United States without annexing them. Indeed, they are virtually controlled by the United States now. The present government was made possible by the active assistance of a United States Minister, backed by United States marines. There is nothing that the present Hawaiian Government would not do to please this country. The predominant influence in the islands is American. No foreign nation is interfering with Hawaii, or threatening to interfere with it. Japan, of whom our jingoes were in such terror, has expressly disavowed any intention of interfering with the islands. There is not a nation in the world that would do anything in Hawaii that it thought would displease the United States. Our interests are entirely safe, and they are known to be so. In a word, we have all the control we need or ought to want.

Yet the campaign for annexation goes on apace. The President favors the policy, and it is said that two-thirds of the Senate will vote for the treaty. Of course, parties may go beyond their platforms in some matters and fall short of them in others, and we do not mean to insist that the Republican platform commits the party against annexation. Indeed, it may even be admitted that the plank may, by a not extravagant construction, be made to read as a declaration in favor of annexation. But the point is that the party is not bound by its platform to take this dangerous step. When an utterance can be construed in either of two ways, it is not unreasonable to demand that the construction in favor of a wise policy should be followed. And we believe that the annexation of Hawaii would be not simply unwise, but positively dangerous. For that reason we would urge all those who share this view to go to work to prevent the ratification of the treaty. It is, at least, a good war, and it was, we believe, Sir Philip Sidney who said that whenever one heard of a good war he should go to it.

only enter into complete control without possessing them, as their political system is antagonistic to the American democratic theory, and with their disposition the Government of Hawaii would be less efficient than it is to-day. Our responsibility would end in securing them against foreign interference—a guarantee that would afford us the right, which we fancy could be readily exercised, of preventing the Hawaiian Government from acting in a manner calculated to affront other nations.

This statement covers the second assumption, because, if Hawaii under a protectorate continued to be "an incubator of international friction," it would simply mean that the Government of the islands disregarded the wishes in this respect of the protecting power, and we imagine that if the issue presented itself in this way our Government would easily find the means of bringing thoughtless and obstinate local rulers into a more complacent frame of mind. If, as Mr. Thurston maintains, it is necessary that the United States should own Hawaii in order to protect its Western coast from naval attack, then it would also be necessary for this country to establish a strongly defended naval station at Hawaii. In fact, the line of policy that he suggests is but the first step toward making of this country a great military nation with an army and navy somewhat similar to those maintained by the great war powers of the Old World. Some of our fellow-citizens appear to desire this, but we do not, and we see in this Hawaiian project the germs of a policy which, when full grown, would be destructive of American liberty.

NEW BEDFORD JOURNAL.

Tuesday, November 18.

HAWAII AS A STATE.

Why the journal clerk of the House of Representatives should be considered an authority on this subject we are unable to say. But he is quoted as expressing this opinion:

I would not admit Hawaii to the Union as a State immediately. Indeed, a stipulation that it should remain in a territorial condition for, say, not less than thirty years should be inserted in the treaty of annexation or joint resolution as adopted by Congress.

This seems rather like putting off the evil day of decision upon a difficult question than like statesmanlike attack of it at present. Thirty years from now new men will have the responsibility of deciding how they will meet this difficult question which was thrust upon them by their predecessors, and perhaps they will not be so lost in admiration of the annexationists as the annexationists are lost in admiration of themselves. This tentative suggestion that at some distant day Hawaii may be made a State of the American Union opens up some interesting speculations. It is wondrous a new thing to admit a distant colony to participation in the affairs of home government. It would be possible that the Sandwich Islands might be the crucial point in a Presidential election.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

"JOB" IN ANNEXING HAWAII.

There is nothing more certain than that the annexation of Hawaii is a gigantic job by which a few speculators in land, sugar and politics expect to make enormous profits at the expense of the people of the United States. It would cost the American people more in ten years for the maintenance of a Territorial government in Hawaii and for the erection of the immense fortifications demanded by the jingoes than the revenues from the islands would amount to in a century. President Dole of the "republic" of Hawaii admits indirectly that he and his associate adventurers are ruling against the will of the people, and that they cannot maintain their power unless the United States shall come to their help. But is the dilemma of Dole any reason why the American people should shoulder this Old Man of the Pacific Ocean?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1897.

THE HAWAIIAN DISGRACE.

Two reasons, among many others, why we cannot decently annex Hawaii must impress every reasonable and disinterested mind.

1. We cannot lawfully take advantage of our own crime. We used the rightful Government of the islands and put a handful of rebels in power. Our Minister, John L. Stevens, was hand in glove with the rebels. He knew their plans, took counsel with them, and gave them help. At the time appointed for the uprising he caused armed forces of the United States to be landed, not for his own protection or for the protection of the property of our Government or its citizens, or for any lawful purpose, but to overthrow the established Government of Hawaii and prevent it from quelling the revolt against its authority. Under the protection of United States troops the rebels deposed the sovereign and set up the Dole Government, which Minister Stevens, in the name of the United States, recognized with an indecent haste that proved his complicity in the plot.

In violation of the principles of international law, of moral law, and of our own traditions of strict neutrality, we overthrew a friendly Government, and set up another in its place. We committed a crime for which we have refused to make any atonement. The Hawaiian jobsters propose that we shall immediately proceed to take the profits of our lawless enterprise and blacken our record of guilt by a fresh crime.

2. We cannot set up a republican form of government in the Hawaiian Islands. The Dole usurpers, with their whole train of supporters, partners, accomplices and sympathizers, constitute less than 5 per cent of the population. The other 95 per cent oppose annexation. First we put the immense majority in subjection to an insignificant minority in order to make annexation possible. Then we must continue to overawe the majority and keep it in subjection in order to make American government possible. Slavery was abolished in the United States in 1863. It is going to be re-established in 1897 or in 1898 if the Hawaiian speculators have their way.

If the people of Hawaii are fit material for American citizenship they are fit to have the ballot; they are fit for universal suffrage from the moment of their annexation. Will President McKinley proclaim the islands a Territory of the United States, appoint a Territorial Governor and authorize a popular election for members of the Territorial Legislature which will send a Delegate to Congress? Where in the constitution will he find authority for any other course? We have made no preparation for colonization, far proconsuls or for expansion by jobbery. We must give the islanders the same representative government we ourselves enjoy, or there will henceforth be two classes of American citizens—the bond and the free—as there were thirty-five years ago. And everybody knows that it is no part of the jobsters' plans to set up free institutions in Hawaii. The Dole gang of usurpers will rule. Five per cent of the people will hold the other 95 per cent in thrall.

Yet, when you call the attention of a Hawaiian annexationist to these things he begins to talk with great rapidity of our naval needs; of the key to the Pacific; of the protection of the canal; of German, English and Japanese designs, and of our westward expansion, sir!

The argument from morality and the argument from slavery pass him by like the idle wind. If you touch upon the actual truth, the hideous leprosy rotteness of the people of the island, their unnamable vices and progressive degeneration, he is still untouched and talks faster than ever of the "changing front of the world" and other fantasies.

In all ages men have been willing to plunge into filth to pick up money. The jobsters who are after their profits in Hawaii annexation are willing not only to get down into that awful filth themselves, but to drag the administration and the American flag into it with them.

BALTIMORE SUN.

THE HAWAIIANS' PROTEST.

As all interests have been given a hearing on the question of annexation except the people most concerned, it is to be hoped that the voice of nineteen-twentieths of the population of the islands will now receive attention. What the Hawaiian delegation will say on reaching Washington is indicated by a "memorial" adopted at a mass-meeting of Hawaiian citizens at Honolulu on the 8th of October last and printed in the Honolulu Independent of October 16. This memorial, which is addressed "to the President, Congress and people of the United States," recites that a majority of the memorialists are aboriginal Hawaiians, qualified voters under the constitution that existed prior to the overthrow of the monarchy by a few foreigners in January, 1893, but now disfranchised and "held in subjection" by the armed forces of the alleged "Republic of Hawaii"; that they have never yielded and do not now acknowledge willing allegiance to the said republic; that the government of the said republic "has no warrant for its existence in the support of the people of the islands," and "now exists and maintains itself solely by force of arms against the rights and

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.

Founded March 27, 1871.

Saturday, November 20, 1897.

HAWAII NOT WANTED.

Last night, at the great meeting in Music Hall, the fight against Hawaiian annexation was begun by the people of this city.
 Resolutions which set forth many strong reasons against annexation were offered and put to a vote. They were carried without a dissenting voice and amid lively enthusiasm. Hereafter, there can be no doubt as to where the people of this city stand on this annexation question.

THE SUNDAY STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 21, 1897.

THE HAWAIIAN SCHEME.

Everything points to the fact that the annexation of Hawaii is a matter which has been cut and dried, but it is to be hoped the opposition in the Senate will rally sufficient strength to defeat a scheme which is clearly in the interest of a ring of speculators and politicians, and which, if successful, will cause to be injected into our body politic a large mongrel element.

Senator Caffery hit the mark squarely when, in a recent interview with a New York paper, he said:

"The Americans in Hawaii are sugar-planters to a great extent. They own the largest and most valuable properties. They are tired of keeping up a government called by courtesy a republic. A good way out of the expense and worry of paying taxes and keeping down the Japanese and Chinese is to transfer the job to the United States. The fortunes of a handful of sugar-planters do not justify us in undertaking the dangerous experiment of mid-ocean government over a population alien, unassimilable and un-Christian. No republic has flourished after conquering or acquiring dominion beyond the seas. The destruction of Carthage was but the precursor of the destruction of Rome."

All the work looking to the annexation of a colony of lepers nearly 3000 miles from our shores has been done in the dark, and at no time has the administration shown the slightest inclination to take the American people into its confidence and ascertain their opinion regarding the acquisition of territory beyond the seas. President McKinley did not care to hear the people express themselves on the subject, because he is well aware of the fact that the intelligent classes are opposed to the annexation scheme, and the more it is considered the greater becomes the opposition.

In the Senate there are men who are determined to fight against the ratification treaty to the last ditch, and there is reason to hope and believe they will succeed in arousing public sentiment to such a pitch that the Senate will be compelled to yield to the demands of the people and reject the treaty.

NEW YORK WORLD.

ONE OF THE ABSURD SUGGESTIONS.

The supporters of the Hawaiian annexation job meet the objection to any more rotten pocket-borough States by suggesting that the islands be attached to California as a county. Considering that the Hawaiian group is distant 2400 miles from San Francisco, what illimitable possibilities of growth this idea opens! Why not "annex" Ireland on the east as the "borough of Erin" in Greater New York, and take in Greenland on the north and Samoa on the south as further frills on the ragged edge of the globe-circling republic? If it is "manifest destiny" to sleep over on one's side why not all around?

SACRAMENTO BEE.

THE PLOT OF ANNEXATION.

The Bee has been a vigorous opponent to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands ever since the scheme was first broached, and it is glad to see so many influential newspapers and so many thinking men coming over to the side of right and justice. This paper has gone deeply into the matter on many an occasion, but its primal and most potent reason for its vigorous denunciation of the annexation plot is one of principle—this nation should not be the recipient of stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen.

LOS ANGELES HERALD.

SUBJECT FOR GRAVE DISCUSSION.

The subject of annexation has not been sufficiently aired before the people of this country. It should be more thoroughly discussed before the treaty now pending before the Senate is acted on. It is a question of the greatest gravity, and sympathy with the few Americans on the islands should not overcome sober judgment. The step of annexation, when once taken, cannot be retraced.

LOS ANGELES HERALD.

SUBJECT FOR GRAVE DISCUSSION.

The Hawaiian Government will soon offer for sale to the highest bidder the crown silver, china and glassware in use during the reign of the Kamehameha kings and queens. Relic-hunters have been trying to purchase these relics, but the Government has sold only a few of the articles belonging to the royal palace. The Hawaiian Government must be very short of funds as well as anxious to unload its debt by annexation.—Omaha Bee.

LOS ANGELES HERALD.

ANNEXATION—NO!

With nations that have their dependencies that they may disclaim or ignore when the exigencies of occasion demand, the acquisition of the islands might be valuable and desirable. Such powers would find in the relinquishment of their claims no sacrifice of Government policy or principle, but the United States Government is not established that way. Once a part of our nation the Hawaiian Islands would of necessity be permanently so. We are not socially or politically constituted to pay hostages by the surrender of our lands and people. With this view of the situation it would seem but common-sense policy to look to the cost and difficulty of protecting and maintaining authority of territory before assenting to take it as a protege. Moreover, admitting that the islands could be amalgamated or assimilated into healthful citizenship, there yet remains a serious question correlative with such admission: The extent of territory is such that the money power that favors Chinese immigration could colonize the islands in the interest of their scheme and of consequence make them a sort of ante-chamber and preparatory grounds for the introduction of as many coolies as they might desire.

LOS ANGELES HERALD.

SENATOR MORGAN FINDS SATISFACTION IN THE FACT THAT THERE ARE NO SNAKES IN HAWAII.

Nevertheless, the wriggling and slimy annexation job is a snake that ought to be scotched.—Philadelphia Record.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

THE "STATE" OF HAWAII.

One of the strongest reasons in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii is that, although in no manner suited for Statehood, there is a probability that political exigencies would soon result in its admission as a State for the purpose of adding two votes in the United States Senate to the membership of some political party driven to such desperate step to retain control. Captain McKee of Indiana, a well-known Republican politician, and an employee of Congress, says that he thinks Hawaii could be maintained as a Territory for thirty years preparatory to its admission as a State, but he admits that a treaty provision to this effect should not be binding on Congress. We have seen several new States within recent years admitted, not because there was any positive necessity, but to increase the Republican vote in the Senate, and we have also noted the boomerang effect of this in the action of these States in going over to the Democracy and the Populists. Hawaii is doing very well as she is, as she is admitted by the powers to be within the sphere of American influence, but to annex her and her mongrel and leprosy population would be equivalent to opening Pandora's box.